

I would say that this Member's gathering of those cosponsors was a labor of love and admiration for the Lewis and Clark expedition, and I wish to particularly recognize the contribution of our distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER), for his assistance in gaining those cosponsorships.

Furthermore, the distinguished Senator from North Dakota, Senator DORGAN, has simultaneously introduced a companion bill on this topic in the Senate, S. 2005.

Under H.R. 1560, these coins will include the likenesses of Thomas Jefferson, Meriwether Lewis, and William Clark, and will incorporate appropriate elements recognizing Native American culture. In its 1997 report, the congressionally authorized Citizens Commemorative Coin Advisory Committee recommended commemorating the Lewis and Clark expedition with the coin. This Lewis and Clark commemorative coin legislation assures that the coin can go into circulation in the year 2003. Moreover, the National Lewis and Clark Bicentennial Council, which supports this commemorative coin, is an outgrowth of the Lewis and Clark Trails Foundation, Inc., which was created in 1969 to continue the work of the 1964 congressionally established Lewis and Clark Trail Commission.

House Resolution 1560 provides that the net proceeds from the surcharge included in the price of the coin shall be distributed to the National Lewis and Clark Bicentennial Council, two-thirds, and the National Park Service for Lewis and Clark commemorative activities, one-third. This contribution to the Park Service could save taxpayers \$1.13 million on currently planned events. The legislation also includes language requiring the Department of the Treasury to take actions necessary to ensure that the minting and issuing of the coin results in no net cost to the U.S. Government.

In closing, this Member believes that the courage and resilience of Lewis and Clark and their party, with the assistance of Native Americans along the expedition on both sides of the Continental Divide, left an indelible and lasting mark on the landscape of the United States as we know it today. Lewis and Clark, in 1804, began an expedition into the unknown wilderness of the West. They returned in 1806 with a wealth of knowledge and experience which has been invaluable in the development of the United States both as a country and a people.

I anticipate great fanfare and attendance during that 3-to-4-year period. We have already had huge numbers of foreign visitors asking how they can take part of that water trail, and I think this is going to be a remarkable celebration of a truly remarkable event. Therefore, this Member would encourage his colleagues to vote on H.R. 1560, the Lewis and Clark Commemorative Coin bill, and unless I have a signal otherwise, I would like to have a recorded vote for them to do that.

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time to thank the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BEREUTER) for his continuing and abiding interest in this subject. I think it is of great importance to the people of the United States of America. What Lewis and Clark did is extraordinary, particularly at the time in which they did it, and I think we should all recognize that. This piece of legislation, I think, goes a long ways towards doing that.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my support of H.R. 1560, the Lewis and Clark Expedition Bicentennial Commemorative Coin Act. I'd like to thank my friend and colleague Rep. BEREUTER for his leadership on this historically significant legislation. H.R. 1560 calls for the minting of dollar and half dollar coins honoring the astounding accomplishments of "The Corps of Discovery." The proceeds from the sale of the coins will be distributed to the National Lewis and Clark Bicentennial Council and the National Park Service to defer the costs of bicentennial events and celebrations.

Passage of this Act is in keeping with our ongoing commitment to this important expedition which opened the American West, making it possible for me and my constituents to call Portland, Oregon home. In 1803, Congress appropriated twenty-five hundred dollars to fund a small expedition whose mission it was to explore the uncharted west and to find the quickest water route to the Pacific Ocean. Thomas Jefferson entrusted his Secretary and good friend Meriwether Lewis and William Clark to embark on America's most historic journey. On May 14, 1804 Meriwether Lewis, William Clark and their "Corps of Discovery" departed Wood River, IL on a journey to explore the uncharted wilderness west of the Mississippi River. Over the next four years, they would travel thousands of miles, encountering lands, rivers and cultures that no Americans ever had before.

Although they did not return from their journey with a direct water passageway across the continent, what they did bring was an invaluable wealth of knowledge. From Illinois to my home state of Oregon, and back to St. Louis, the Expedition covered 8,000 miles exploring what would become 11 future states. Their extensive journals and detailed maps depicted a rich landscape for those who until then could only imagine what lay beyond the Mississippi. Their expedition also exposed them to never before seen species of plants and animals. As well, Lewis and Clark succeeded in building and fostering friendships with the American Indian tribes they encountered during the Expedition.

From 2003 to 2006, through the efforts of the National Lewis and Clark Bicentennial Council, the National Park Service, State and local entities and several other interested groups, Americans will have various opportunities to join in the celebration of the 200th anniversary of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. Passage of H.R. 1560 is an important first step to ensuring that citizens all across this country have an opportunity to pay their respects to the history-shaping achievements of Lewis and Clark and "The Corps of Discovery".

I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 1560.

Mr. POMEROY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 1560, the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial Commemorative Coin Act, and I want to personally thank Congressman Bereuter, the sponsor of the legislation, for his work on this issue.

Nearly two hundred years after the Corps of Discovery, Americans of all ages have begun a national pilgrimage to follow the steps of Meriwether Lewis and William Clark. The journey today stands as one of the most remarkable and productive scientific and military exploring expeditions in all of American History. H.R. 1560 recognizes this extraordinary journey and the discipline, sacrifice and strength shown by Lewis and Clark by authorizing the Treasury to mint one-dollar and half-dollar coins to commemorate the bicentennial of the expedition.

The bill will not only serve to highlight this historic expedition and the roles of Meriwether Lewis, William Clark, Thomas Jefferson and the many Native Americans who aided in the journey, but it will also provide a source of financial support for commemorative activities. After the cost of minting is covered, the proceeds from the sale of the coin will be distributed to the National Lewis and Clark Bicentennial Council and the National Park Service which will allow both entities to continue their work in planning and organizing bicentennial events.

As we continue preparing for the bicentennial of this historic expedition, it is important that Congress play an active role in supporting and promoting its commemoration. I urge my colleagues to recognize the importance of the Lewis and Clark expedition to the nation and the efforts of the bicentennial council and the National Park Service to highlight its bicentennial by passing this legislation.

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GILLMOR). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Delaware (Mr. CASTLE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1560, as amended.

The question was taken.

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 5 of rule I and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 1560, the bill just considered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Delaware?

There was no objection.

LLOYD D. GEORGE FEDERAL BUILDING AND UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE

Mr. KIM. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R.

2225) to designate the Federal building and United States courthouse to be constructed on Las Vegas Boulevard between Bridger Avenue and Clark Avenue in Las Vegas, Nevada, as the "Lloyd D. George Federal Building and United States Courthouse".

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 2225

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION.

The Federal building and United States courthouse to be constructed on Las Vegas Boulevard between Bridger Avenue and Clark Avenue in Las Vegas, Nevada, shall be known and designated as the "Lloyd D. George Federal Building and United States Courthouse".

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the Federal building and United States courthouse referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Lloyd D. George Federal Building and United States Courthouse".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. KIM) and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TRAFICANT) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. KIM).

Mr. KIM. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

House Resolution 2225 designates the Federal building and United States courthouse to be built in Las Vegas, Nevada, as the "Lloyd D. George Federal Building and United States Courthouse".

Judge Lloyd D. George was born in Montpelier, Idaho, and later moved to Las Vegas, Nevada. He earned his bachelor's degree from Brigham Young University in 1955, and that same year entered the United States Air Force. He participated as a fighter pilot in the Strategic Air Command, concluding his military service in 1958, holding the rank of captain. He then returned to school, where he earned his J.D. in 1961 from the University of California at Berkeley.

Judge George was admitted to the Nevada Bar in 1961 and began practicing in Las Vegas. In 1974, he was appointed by the 9th Circuit to preside over the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Nevada for a term of 14 years. In 1980, he became a Member of the 9th Circuit Bankruptcy Appellate Panels.

In 1994, President Ronald Reagan appointed Judge George to the United States District Court for the District of Nevada, where he was elevated in 1992 to Chief Judge of the Nevada District.

During his tenure on the bench, Chief Judge George held a variety of distinguished memberships. He was a board member on the Federal Judicial Center, a member of National Bankruptcy Conference, the chair of the Judicial Advisory for Bankruptcy Rules, the chair of the Judicial Committee on Ad-

ministration of Bankruptcy System, a Fellow at the American College of Bankruptcy, and a member of the Judicial Committee on International Judicial Relations.

Mr. Speaker, I support the bill and urge my colleagues to support it.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I support this bill and I want to commend both the gentlemen from Nevada (Mr. ENSIGN) and (Mr. GIBBONS) for their hard work in bringing forth this meritorious designation. I have worked with the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. GIBBONS) specifically on many other occasions, and I commend him and his other colleague, the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. ENSIGN), for their efforts.

Judge George, in addition to all the plaudits made by our distinguished chairman, has served on various judicial committees in the 9th Circuit.

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In addition to all those official duties, very active in civic and professional associations in Nevada that distinguishes him from many other jurists, Judge George was the recipient of the Jurist of the Year Award and the Brigham Young Alumni Distinguished Service Award.

Judge George is the former president of the Clark County Association for retarded children, showing the diversity of the community activity which has established him as a strong community support. He has also served on the Advisory Committee for the Marriott School of Management. Taking the time with the people to advise in such a capacity, I think, underscores the type of involvement this jurist has given to his community and to the Nation.

Through his long and distinguished career, Judge George has been a mentor and an advisor to many young lawyers. That is a rarity. It is absolutely fitting and proper to honor Judge George with this designation, and I am proud to support the efforts of the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. ENSIGN) and the other gentleman from Nevada (Mr. GIBBONS).

H.R. 2225 is a bill to designate the federal building and U.S. courthouse to be constructed in Las Vegas, Nevada as the Lloyd D. George Federal Building and United States Courthouse.

Judge Lloyd George was appointed as a United States District Judge by President Reagan in 1984. Prior to that appointment he served on the United States Bankruptcy Bench for over 10 years.

He is a graduate of Brigham Young University and received his law degree from the University of California in 1961.

Judge George has served on various judicial committees in the 9th circuit.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. KIM. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. GIBBONS).

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague and friend the gentleman from California (Mr. KIM) as well as my colleague and friend the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TRAFICANT) for their eloquent remarks on this bill.

And on behalf of the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. ENSIGN) and myself and the great State of Nevada, I would encourage all of my colleagues to support H.R. 2225 in naming the Federal building and United States courthouse in Las Vegas as the "Lloyd D. George Federal Building and United States Courthouse."

It is an honor for me, Mr. Speaker, to come before this body to speak about a man who has given so much not just to the people of the State of Nevada but to the citizens and people of this great country. The naming of this building and this courthouse after Judge George will forever remind the people of Nevada, as well as all Americans, of a truly special man who has dedicated his public service and his personal professional career to the people of this country.

Mr. Speaker, I would also like to point out that Judge George served in the service of this country as more than a public service in the judiciary, but also as a man of integrity in military leadership as he was a member of our United States Air Force.

I encourage all Members and colleagues to support H.R. 2225 as a fitting way to recognize the honorable and distinguished career of Chief Judge George. Las Vegas, the State of Nevada, and the people of the United States will be very honored to have his name on our new Federal building and courthouse.

And so, Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill as a true and fitting recognition of the great and honorable service of Judge Lloyd D. George.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 2225 is a bill which will designate the federal building and United States Courthouse in Las Vegas, Nevada in honor of Chief Judge Lloyd D. George.

Judge George and his family have lived in Nevada for over 6 decades. He is an active civic leader, devoted father of four children and 11 grandchildren. Judge George has received numerous awards and honors such as the Jurist of the Year award, the Liberty Bell award for public service, Distinguished Alumni Service award from his alma mater Brigham Young University, and Professional recognition from the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

Judge George served the citizens of Nevada in the United States Bankruptcy Courts for 10 years prior to his appointment by President Reagan as a United States Judge in May 1984.

It is fitting and proper to designate the federal building and United States Courthouse in Las Vegas in honor of Judge George in recognition of his significant civic and professional contributions.

Mr. ENSIGN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to encourage my colleagues to support H.R. 2225, a bill that will

designate the Federal building and United States Courthouse being constructed in Las Vegas, Nevada, as the "Lloyd D. George Federal Building and United States Courthouse." This is an issue of great importance to me as well as all the citizens of Nevada.

On November 17, 1997, ground was broken for the future Lloyd D. George Federal Building and United States Courthouse. Las Vegas waited a long time for that day, and it was a great milestone for our community.

When the Las Vegas Courthouse is completed in the year 2000, there will be another dedication ceremony for the building and the distinguished Nevadan whose name will appear on the Courthouse. I would like to take the opportunity to recognize a thoroughly decent, wise gentleman whom I admire greatly: Chief Judge George.

Chief Judge George served on the United States Bankruptcy Bench for ten years before his appointment by President Reagan as United States District Judge in 1984. He has served on three and been the chairman of two United States Judicial Conference Committees. Judge George currently serves as a member of the Judicial Conference of the United States and at the request of Chief Justice Rehnquist he serves as a member of the Judicial Conference. He is also a member of the Judicial Council of the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, and has chaired the Executive Committee of the Judicial Conference of the Ninth Circuit. Additionally, he frequently lectures in the U.S. and abroad on various legal topics and has published a number of articles in legal periodicals.

Interestingly enough, Judge George went to high school and grade school just across the street from where the new courthouse will be located. That reminds me that while Nevada is a state which welcomes new residents by the thousands each year, there is something to be said for the Native Nevadan who loves this beautiful State so much that he would never think of calling anywhere else home. Successful people like Judge George could have easily left Nevada many years ago to pursue lucrative careers elsewhere. But Judge George chose to give something back to his hometown and his fellow Nevadans.

I hope that future generations of Nevadans will follow Judge George's example and remain in Nevada. Growing up in Nevada gave me a special understanding of this unique quality of life in Nevada, and I am grateful for such an opportunity.

Naming the Las Vegas Courthouse in honor of Judge George is an appropriate way to express the appreciation we have for his years of public service to his community, the State of Nevada, and the United States. Due to his level of commitment, all of these societies are better places.

The beautiful building that will soon stand in Las Vegas will be an enduring testament to Judge George's hard work, humility, wisdom, and service to others. It will also stand as a monument to the ideas we share about the Constitutional limits of our federal government and the rights which are reserved to the States and people.

Mr. Speaker, thank you again for your support, and I look forward to the passage of H.R. 2225 so it can be sent to the White House for the President's signature. It is probably the most fitting recognition we can give him.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I urge an aye vote on the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. KIM. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GILLMOR). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. KIM) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2225.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RONALD V. DELLUMS FEDERAL BUILDING

Mr. KIM. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3295) to designate the Federal building located at 1301 Clay Street in Oakland, California, as the "Ronald V. Dellums Federal Building."

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 3295

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION.

The Federal building located at 1301 Clay Street in Oakland, California, shall be known and designated as the "Ronald V. Dellums Federal Building".

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the Federal building referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Ronald V. Dellums Federal Building".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. KIM) and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TRAFICANT) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. KIM).

Mr. KIM. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, again, H.R. 3295 designates the Federal building located in Oakland, California, as "Ronald Dellums Federal Building."

Congressman Dellums was born in Oakland, California, on November 24, 1935. After 2 years of service in the U.S. Marine Corps, Congressman Dellums received an honorable discharge. He then followed educational pursuit and received his AA from Oakland City College in 1958, his BA from San Francisco State University in 1960, and his MSW from the University of California at Berkeley in 1962.

In his public role, Congressman Dellums served on the Berkeley City Council from 1967 to 1970, when he was then elected to the United States House of Representatives to represent northern Alameda County.

Congressman Dellums' first major effort after arriving in Washington was toward finding a resolution to the war in Indochina. This experience prepared

him to be a strong advocate for arms reductions throughout his entire career.

In addition, Congressman Dellums championed issues involving civil rights, equal rights for women, human rights, and environment.

At the time of his retirement, Congressman Dellums was the ranking member on the House Committee on National Security. During his tenure, he also held chairmanship of the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Throughout his 27-year career, Congressman Dellums served on a variety of other committees and caucuses, as well, including the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on the Post Office and Civil Service, the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, and the Congressional Black Caucus.

This is a fitting tribute to our esteemed colleague, and his compassion for causes will be deeply missed in this body.

I support the bill and urge my colleagues to support the bill.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. MILLER), a distinguished leader on the Democrat side.

(Mr. MILLER of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TRAFICANT) for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this bill and urge the House to pass it. I am proud to have authored this legislation to name the Federal building in Oakland, California, after Ronald V. Dellums, the man who represented the people of Oakland and Berkeley in Congress for 2½ decades.

The people who will go in and out of this building with Ron's name on it can take pride in knowing that Ron cared about them, he fought for them, and he left a mark in Congress and this country in their names.

I would like to thank the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ARMEY), the majority leader, for scheduling the bill on the floor today. And I also would like to thank the subcommittee chairman and the ranking member, the gentleman from California (Mr. KIM) and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TRAFICANT), for their support in the full committee and to thank the full committee chairman and ranking member the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SHUSTER) and the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. OBERSTAR) for their support of this legislation.

I also want to acknowledge the support of the gentleman from California (Mr. LEWIS) for his coauthorship of this bill. And I would like to thank Senator BARBARA BOXER for passing this legislation in the Senate in June.

Ron Dellums was truly a unique Member of Congress. His passion was